#### TALKS WITH STROLLERS

ANIMAL TRAINER AT MIDWAY SHOW EXPLAINS HIS BUSINESS.

Dan Canary Rode Down Capitol Steps at Washington-Arabian Acrobat with Chicago Dialect.

"Did you ask if I had any bruises? Well, just look at those arms." And the trainer with the animal show at the fall festival rolled up his sleeves and disclosed to his interested interviewer some big patches of blue that stood out boldly from the white skin. "You may think that the good-natured bear that permits me to do pretty much as I please with him is a boon companion of mine, but I assure you he is nothing of the sort. Familiarity breeds contempt, you know, and this fellow really considers me a good deal beneath him, for all his pretended friendship. I used to think that he was coming round to a sort of liking for me, but he took all of those conceited notions out of my mind recently. I started to caress him one day after feeding time, and it chanced that he wasn't in the proper mood to accept my overtures. He seized me by my arms just above the elbows-you can see the marks yet-and shook me as a dog shakes a rat, and when he felt that he had enjoyed himself enough for one day he threw me down with all his might, and then gave me the laugh. Oh, yes, I'm not exaggerating; a bear can laugh as well as a human being.

"I've had a good deal of experience in the training of wild animals, especially bears. I am always on the lookout for a bear that has never been handled before, and the younger the animal is the better for me. A young bear can be educated just as you educate a child, but if you are not very firm, he will soon get the upper hand of you and then it's all off. The best time to begin the training of a bear is when he is about sixteen months old, and the length of time required to educate the animal so that he can be called a performer depends entirely upon your pupil's disposition. Some bears are awfully slow, while others are quick to grasp your meaning. And then, too, there are others that are a little bit too smart altogether, and you had better look out for such chaps as these.

"There is one thing about which the general public seem to be under a mistaken impression. Most people think that bears are carnivorous animals; on the contrary, they are herbivorous, and they will attack neither animal nor man unless they are extremely hungry. There is really no necessity for feeding meat of any kind to bears. I once had some large bears that kept me busy supplying them with bread and carrots, which was about all they cared for in the way of solid food. But when it came to liquid refreshment they were the rowdlest set that 'ever happened.' For awhile I allowed them to have beer for luncheon and beer for dinner-just a little of it all around at first. They liked the liquor so well and begged so hard in their own way for more of it that, after humoring them for a time, I found that I couldn't stand the expense of the thing, and so began looking about for some effective substitute. I finally hit upon sugar water, and discovered that my bears liked it immensely. Ever since then I've given my bears sugar water with which to wash down their food, and they have always seemed satisfied with this soft

"This cycle act of mine is a pretty risky business," said Dan Canary, in his dressing tent, as he carefully foided up his tights, "but I don't know that it's any more of a risk than riding down the Capitol steps at Washington. The attempt to ride down that tremendous stairway has been made by many cycle riders, but only three of us have accomplished the job-William Shields W. T. Robertson and myself. Those steep terrace steps are seventy-four in number, broken at intervals by three landings, the missie landing being twenty feet wide and the other two ten feet wide each. In order to get some good practice before attempting the feat I went to some other government buildings and rode down their steep flights, finding the task easy enough on account of the absence of the landings. It was the landings at the Capitol that gave me temporary heart trouble. But I turned the trick all right in the end and succeeded in doing what many other daring riders had failed to accomplish

"This sort of performance demands steady brain, expert knowledge of th down the Capitol steps he lost his pedals | not be a universe at all. It is no more on the topmost flight and was unable to recover them. It looked as if death was surely staring him in the face. He gripped his handle bars fast and kept his eyes fixed immovably on the steps before him. He came down like a gust of wind, and | tion: Which is which? when he reached the last landing his wheel had acquired such momentum that it leaped over the final sixteen steps at one bound without touching one of them. Both rider and wheel fell in a heap at the foot | Either the universe is lying to the doctors of the stairway and everybody present thought that Shields was killed. But he had escaped with scarcely a bruise, and ble people who are living in it. the only injury done the wheel was a badly twisted handle bar.

performances, if you wish to give them that name. Athletes, gymnasts and aerial performers are accomplishing feats nowadays that were considered utterly impossible only ten or twelve years ago. For hazardous feats on my wheel than to tackle | the whole place we live in from the farthest some of the acts performed by the balloonatics. I suppose it's all a matter of taste. I don't know whether it's due to the fact that cyclists are cooler than the out of ten aeronauts meet with accidents. and in one week during this last summer seven parachute leapers were injured faperformed by the daring cyclists are just as dangerous to life and limb as the aerial acts, but somehow or other you seldom hear of a bicycle performer getting killed while going through his work."

x x x Ben Mohar, the agile Arabian acrobat who can turn a series of "criss-cross somersaults" ten times a day and still retain optimistic views of life, surveyed his newspaper visitor with a critical eye, sent a stream of black tobacco juice on a swift journey to the other side of the tent, gave a sailor-like hitch to his short, loose trousers, and, in that kind of Arabic that is spoken on South State street, Chicago, said: "Yes, it is kind o' hard for me an' the other fellers to keep limbered up while a-workin' in the open air this time o' year. We go down South after this week here in Indianapolis, an' you can bet your last cent that I'm not lettin' any home ties keep me in these here parts. Them tricks o' mine ain't easy when I do 'em in the warm summer time, an' in cold weather they're twicet as hard. You see, us fellers don't do the ordinary handsprings and back flips of common, every-day acrobats; we alm to perform all the odd tricks that real Arabian performers do. They ain't no real Arabians in our crowd, but most of FACTOR IN NEW YORK POLITICS.



Mrs. Coler, wife of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, is said to be using

the queer feats that the Arab fellers first | the germ to kill me is the same God that introduced in this country.

"There's lots of acrobats in the high- which, and, other things being equal, the class vaudeville theaters that wouldn't take | more I decide in my own favor the more the risks we do for any kind o' salary. and lofty tumbling, but give all our stunts, no matetr how difficult or dangerous, right on a hard board platform. An' sometimes we have to hustle so fast to get the platform up in time for the first performancelike we did here in Indianapolis-that the boards are not even nailed down the right way, makin' the surface of the platform rough an' uneven. There ain't no dainty business about this sort of acrobatic workbut say, we've got some o' them big-salaried fellers in the vaudeville houses skinned to death!"

MAN AND MICROBE.

A Bostonian Rebels at the "Swagger of the Germ."

Boston Transcript. I am told by my wife and by my wife's doctor that I am insubordinate on the subject of germs. That an able-bodied, stouthearted, full-grown man in the prime of life should allow himself to be stood up before the nature of things and hit between the eyes-felled to the ground by an infinitely infinitesimal, spindling, wriggling, quirling, invisible, indivisible infusoria-a bit of oblivion floating in oblivion-and that this should be called "a natural death," seems to me, I admit, one of the most mon strous, unseemly and reckless jokes a universe is capable of. I suppose a germ is being sent after my immortal soul at this

bless her and germs preserve her), has exactly the contrary feeling. The moment a germ appears, or is mentioned as about to appear, within worrying distance of us (300 miles) she throws up her arms, utters a cry were the very image of the Creator. The hope of my family, the joy of my married life, is thus entirely dependent upon the

continued good will of a few germs. blamed, perhaps, for bringing before you the important question, "what is the proper and Christian attitude toward a germ? That is, am I a Christian, or is my wife? Inasmuch as my wife and my wife's doctor and the germ stand together, there is obviously nothing left for me to do but to appeal to the public. I make my special appeal to that lowly but not uncommon class

I admit that it is necessary for me agree with a universe, if I live in it; that fairly well-made one; that it has some sense of proportion in it, and probably (to be perpoint, and the importance of my wife, it might as well (so far as I am concerned) than fair to admit this. Many other peo-

Well, as I was going to say, the entire question-as between me and a germ, for instance-must always resolve itself at last into the divine, human, inevitable question of all life and religion and art-the ques-

Now it "stands to reason" that when, in the course of time, a universe-according to the testimony of our wives' doctors, at least-is playing fast and loose with things. putting big things in as subheads under ittle ones-one of three facts is certain. or the doctors are lying about the universe, or the universe is one that can hardly be said to be worthy of the plain, sensi-

We do not expect very much. We are more than willing-most of us-to be sub-heads. But we do contend that that kind "This is certainly the day of foolhardy of mutually respectful feeling between a universe and the subheads in it, which is the first bare necessity of living in a universe at all, must at least be granted to us. Pain is nothing, being averaged by the one who knows and who only can know. The pain of being a subhead is nothing but the pain of being the wrong subhead, is inmy part I would rather stick to my present | finite, incalculable, destroys the meaning of foundations of matter to the roofs of the

I am not saying that I do not believe in germs, nor am I saying that I do not believe in the germ theory, nor am I unwilling that I should be made tributary in due time, aeronauts, but statistics show that nine in a general way, to microbes, if there are enough of them. What I am contending for is that there must be enough of them, that they must be particularly distinguished and useful ones in the economy of things, and if tally. There isn't a doubt that the feats | God has so made the world that I must be swallowed by germs in it, or germs must be swallowed by me, I feel responsible, if swallowing is to be done, for doing the swallowing myself. This is what I call a Christian attitude. That God who created



Mr. Sargent, who has have had experience travelin' with tion in England, will return to the United States and this ignorance greatly adds to the perrabian tumblers, and so we're on to all to paint a portrait of President Roosevelt.

her smiles in the interest of her husband. She is described as winsome and a votegainer.

it a part of my religion of life to decide

shillalah or a pistol and said, "Your money mind (I hope) to let him have the money. I am a physical coward. As long as I am poor enough to afford it I expect to be. In the presence of a germ, however-invisible, that he is-my courage comes back. If I am to be put down in the final inventory of things, if my entire career in this mortal life is really to be summed up last as an item in the autobiography of an atom, propose to know why, and the only why that suits me is a struggle. When God made me and made the atom he expected a

ment the germ appears we do everything imagination wakes up to its presence-be-gins rumbling around in her mind-there is nothing I can do, either with her or with the germ. The germ settles it. A germ has more influence with her than twenty

"Germs do not cause disease, my dear," tell her. "They convey it. Every healthy woman or child in the world is carrylarge, happy population of germs. It is Then she will look at me from out of her "I have as many germs as you," I say. "The only difference is I go outdoors. I go out on the meadow-I exercise. I feel responsible for them. I walk away from

Then from out of her big pillow she wil look at me again distantly and sadly, as one who would say, "But my germs, my dear, are not your germs, neither are your

ever they are, but I wish to record my When I am sick know two things. One is that I am suffering from my own sick bacilli, and the other such a way as to make my bacilli sick. The best I can do is to do something that will make them feel better.

This is the point I wish decided. Is this, or is it not, the proper Christian attitude toward a germ? Correspondence is earnestly solicited, particularly from husbands who, like myself, are married to their wives' doctors. Let us all stand together.

THE SENUSSI MAHDI.

Some Facts About the Noted African Lender Who Recently Died.

The death of the Sheikh Mahommed es-Senussi is an event of some importance. Senussi was the acknowledged head of a fluence extended from Morocco to Mecca and from Lake Chad to Darfur. The founder of the sect, who preached a return to the "primitive doctrines" of the Koran, through Fatma, gained a great reputation in Fez, some seventy years ago, for sanctity. He performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and afterwards founded a con-

His doctrines not finding favor with the Sheikh ul-Islam, Mohammed Sidi re-tired to the Libyan desert. At first he settled near Benzazi, in the peninsula of Barca, afterward removing to Jerabub, near the oasis of Siwa. At Jerabub he gathered together a large following and when he died, in or about 1860, the Senussi organization was firmly established. His son, who cherished bitterly anti-Christian feelings, had largely extended the power of the brotherhood, which now has converts scattered all over North Africa. During the seventies he removed further into the Sahara to the oasis of Kufra, and entirely closed the desert to European travelers. He acquired a predominant influence over the ancient Sultanate of Wadai, which he prevented from falling under the sway of Mohamet Ahmed, the Sudan mah-With the mahdi's movement Senussi would have nothing to do, and he contemptuously rejected Mohamet Ahmed's offer to make him (Senussi) one of his

khalifas, or lieutenants. About the time of the Fashoda crisis the Senussi sheikh made an important movement southwestward into the Tripoli hinterland. When, in March, 1899, the Anglo-French agreement defining our respective spheres of action in North Central Africa was made, it was found that the Senussi country lay entirely within the French sphere. For a time the campaign against Rabeh kept the French fully engaged, but last year the forces of the French and the Senussi came into conflict in Kanem. the kingdom in which the Senussi is reported to have died. For many years the followers of the Senussi had spoken of their sheikh as El Mandi-"the guided one," who is expected to complete the work left unfinished by the prophet-and from reports which have reached France of the fighting in Kanem it would appear that the Senussists have proclaimed a "holy war." It is, however, impossible as yet to estimate the strength of the Senussi army, FAMOUS PORTRAIT PA'NTER. or whether the brotherhood intends at this time seriously to challenge the advance of

the French. At present the colonial ministry in Paris has given orders for all aggressive military movements to cease. Judging from past experience it might be expected that the Senussi would remain quiescent if left alone. They have, however, largely extended their influence westward during the past two years, Kanem, which lies northeast of Lake Chad, being the last country to fall under their sway. In 1899, when Kanem was traversed by the Foureau-Lamy and Joilland missions, it was free from Senussism. Since then Mohammed es-Senussi and the Sultan of Wadai have placed themselves in closer relations with the Sultan of Turkey, and through the vilayet of Tripoli there exists a safe and easy means of communication-and of importing warlike stores. If the new head of the brotherhood-who will be either a son or brother of the sheikh just deceasedwere to choose to begin an active campaign he would not lack for men, money or munitions-and the Arabs of the Sahara are among the finest fighters in the world. Not only would the French position on Lake Chad be threatened, but also it might be found that the newly established British posts in Bornu would be in danger. Indeed, the whole of North Africa might be involved in the conflict. Nothing is known of the personality of the Senussi leaders. plexity of the situation.

#### REVIEW OF STRIKE CASE

RUDE TREATMENT OF PRESIDENT BY OPERATORS AND MITCHELL.

Between Them They Have Caused Dignity of Presidential Office to Suffer.

New York Christian Advocate. The art of saying in the least offensive way a disagreeable thing that must be said is not understood by the operators. They really made a liberal proposition, but they preceded it by long-drawn-out and irritating statements. Suppose when they appeared before the President they had said something like this:

"Mr. President, we regret this situation as much as anyone can, and are ready to do everything in our power to ameliorate it. arbitration when disputes arise between our employes and ourselves concerning work is to be done, but we cannot-consistently with our own views, or contain to the multitude of stockholders whom

with any but those whom we employ.

"We respectfully represent to you that the union miners are not all who are affected by the strike, but there are a large number of nonunion miners willing and anxious to work who are prevented from timidation. We are confident that if the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania tricts, long before this many of strikers, the majority of whom did our men return to work, that created me to kill the germ, and I consider

"And agreed to by the other operators." If they had added, as they might have ione with truth, that in Pennsylvania the judges of Common Pleas are usually very able lawyers, and in the mining districts are thoroughly acquainted with mining and sylvania rank with Supreme Courts in many other States, their case would have been complete, and it is reasonable to think that a large amount of public sympathy which went elsewhere would have flowed to

The operators have been justly criticised for their manner toward the President in the interview which he solicited, but what shall be said of the style of Mr. Mitchell's 'Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of th

United States, Washington, D. C. "Dear Sir-Hon. Carroll D. Wright has, no doubt, reported to you the delivery of your message to me last Monday and my statement to him that I should take your suggestion under advisement, although did not look upon it with favor. "Since that time I have consulted with

our district presidents, who concur fully in esumption of coal mining upon the condition we suggested in the conference at the White House we believe that we had gone more than half way and had met your

pressed with the fairness of our proposi-

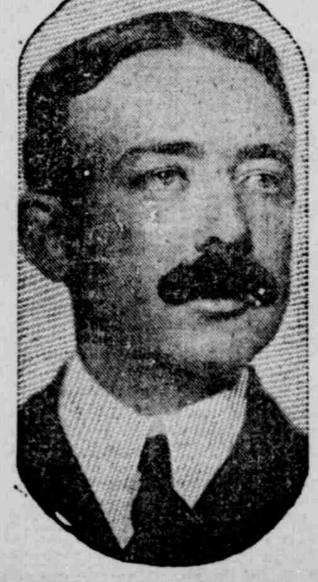
messenger that "I should take your suggestion under advisement, although I did not the expressions, "We respectfully decline etc., and "We went more than half way. · · · We met your wishes · · and do not feel that we should be asked to

intention of the speaker. PRESIDENT'S SECOND REPULSE. Theodore Roosevelt, with the most huthough questioning the wisdom, in this particular, of the chief magistrate of the United States.

spent its force. Though there are other matters pressing for treatment more directly related to the work of the church, yet as the chuch comprises more employes in every department than any other Protestant body in the United States, and probably as many employers as any other. we cannot shake off the responsibility of contributing as much light as may be within our power to the discussion. Since the operators refused to accept the proposition of Mr. Mitchell to recognize the union by consenting to arbitrate its differences with mat body, and it became apparent that they were men of sufficient decision to maintain the position which they had held from the beginning, the President saw that it was useless for him to appeal to them further

But having entered into the conflict-not as the chief magistrate of the United States, but as the person filling that office, having peculiar relations to the people and having received particular marks of their and confidence-the same humane motives which incited him to begin the effort to end the strike naturally prompted him to go further. Besides those motives which incited him and the increasing strinsency of the situation as respects the sup-

GOV. CDELL'S OP ONENT.



Bird S. Coler is the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York. He is said to be popular

ply of fuel, he would naturally dislike to fail. For no man willingly accepts humiliation, and the higher his position and the greater the number who will be aware of the result, the stronger his impulse to at-

tain success. OFFICE HAS SUFFERED. But if the operators were immovable, to whom could he appeal but to the only man who had any direct relation to the strikers or influence over them? The President's first appeal was to both parties-to the operators who had not discharged the workmen and to the association with which the operators had refused to consult. By his moral force, supplemented by the pressure of public sentiment with respect to the honor which should be paid to the man who is President, he brought the unwilling operators and the willing representative of the striking miners into the same room. Mr. Mitchell promptly offered to be one of two parties to an arbitration, which, however, would have required the operators to surrender their original contention. In that offer he furnished the President no ground to think that he would at any time do anything to jeopard his demand that the miners' union should be recognized. So long as he had the least hope of success in the strike he and his district superintendents would have been as foolish 'in their generation" as the operators "We do not object to the principle of from him a proposition for arbitration. It has come to pass therefore in the eyes of the world that the operators have re-fused to accept a proposal from Mitchell wages, hours and conditions under which | which the President wished them to accept, and that Mitchell has refused a direct personal appeal from the President to suspend the strike till the necessities scientiously in the relations which we sus- of the people are met. It is what was to be expected. Some foreign nations who are not well

we represent-confer in the first instance acquainted with our Constitution will erroneously construe this natural consequence to the detriment of our system of government. Their analogies drawn from onarchal government do not fit us in time of peace, though they might in time of war. And we are quite able to endure their misunderstanding. But the loss in any degree of the Presiso doing by open violence and secret in- | dent's prestige in this country is no small matter. The dignity of the presidential office has suffered among the very classes

most likely to propose reckless schemes. There is in our possession a passage from a striker of much force of speech (but not sympathize with the strike, would have suited to our columns), in which John returned to work. All that we ask is that | Mitchell is commended for snubbing the order be maintained. Nevertheless, as an President when he appealed to him to susevidence of our good faith and as an olive | pend the strike, and nominating him as branch, we assure you, Mr. President, if the labor candidate for President. For placing himself where he could be treated "If the employers and employes at any | thus President Roosevelt is not so much particular colliery cannot reach a satisfac- to be criticised as are those who hounded tory adjustment of any alleged grievances, him to interfere. The legal power of the it shall be referred to the judges of the President as such is nothing in the case, Court of Common Pleas of the district in | and the moral influence of the person who which the colliery is situated for final de- is President, exerted with the purest intentions, has accomplished nothing except

least manageable in troublous times and

QUALITY OF THE AIR.

to encourage the strikers.

Its Effect on Health and Tempera-

The completion of the excellent treatise on "The Climates and Baths of Great Britain," which has been compiled by a committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, sets us wondering what the qualities really are which give to the air of certain places so healthy and invigorating a power. The man of science cannot tell us, though he may help us to uspect that minute traces of ozone and mysterious electrical properties have something to say in the matter. But the knowledge of the fact itself is as old as civiliza-In the "Anatomy of Melancholy' that quaint and delightful writer who alone far as to get him out of bed two hours earlier than he usually rose-though Boscould not have read Burton in bed-has a characteristic "digression of air," which is ject. Like General Lambert and Captain Shandon, we have no shame in taking our learning from Burton, who read a great deal which no mortal is ever likely to read again, and had the art of dressing up his knowledge in appetlizng shape.

The quality of the air-what we should, perhaps, call the climate-had a great influ-'Such as is the air such be our spirits, and as our spirits such are our humors. It offends commonly if it be too hot and dry, thick, fullginous, cloudy, blustering or

tempestuous air. Cold air is as bad as hot in the same ex-"for which cause Mercurius Britanbelike puts melancholy men to injust under the pole. harder to agree with this doctrine, since a certain spice of cold is almost an essential quality of bracing weather with us:

But that is quite a modern view. Burton

'Tis the hard gray weather Makes hard English men.

tempestuous air is as bad as impure, rough and foul weather, impetuous winds, "In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are tetric, sad and peevish. And if the western winds blow, and that it cheers up men and beasts; but if it be a Lemnius, it is true, had an ingenuous the the genuine conviction or the unswerving ly pass the judgment of the modern physician, though it might find favor in the eyes of the Society of Psychical Research, "The such storms, and when the humors by the tates our spirits and vexeth our souls; as the sea waves so are the spirits and humors in our bodies tossed with tempestuous winds and storms." The modern Englishman finds a storm rather exhilarating than otherwise, even if it does not inspire him-like Tennyson and Captain Kettle-to Every interest of the country is or may | the composition of poetry. Similarly the be involved in this situation before it has Alps, which were regarded as the abode of devils in the seventeenth century, and the "savage hills" of the lakes or the highlands are now among our favorite holiday

A matter in which the science of the twentieth century is mainly able to agree with Burton in his definition of the worst kind of air as "a thick, cloudy, misty, foggy air, or such as comes from fens, moorish grounds, lakes, muckhills, draughts, sinks, where any carcass or carrion lies, or from whence any stinking, fulsome smell comes," the principle of change of air still flourishes. It was an ancient and well-established one. "The Kings of Persia had their summer and winter houses"-they "sought the sun," like the modern patron of the Riviera train de luxe. Plutarch tells us that Pompey, visiting Lucullus at his Tusculan villa, criticised it as a charming place for summer, but unfit to live in during the winter. On which Lucullus said, with a smile, "You think, then, I have less sense than the cranes and storks, and do not change my residence according to the seasons. We do not remember that Mr. Pepys ever speaks of going away for his health's sake. except, indeed, when he fled from the plague. Jane Austen's people were content to migrate "from the blue bed to the brown," or at most from Bloomsbury to Esher; a trip to Southend was a tremendous undertaking, only to be encountered for the sake of a convalescent. But the instinct for change of air survived, and nowadays the annual trip to the seaside or the hills, whether in the guise of the humble week at Margate, or the winter at Mentone or Biarritz and summer in the Alps, is practically a necessity of life to all but the very poorest, and even they have excursions and "fresh-air fortnights" more and more at their disposal.

The Ghost.

The little maid (Myself) I met-was it in dreams we played? While April spun its lacy net, the timid, budding boughs were yet Too tender green for shade; "Sweetheart," quoth I, "where hast thou been Oft as the boughs turned white and green, thy like in daffodils I've seen And yet I saw not thee."

Wondering she looked. I sighed, "Alas, hast thou forgotten, too' Forgot our fairies in the grass and how we knelt to hear them pass Amid the dusk and dew? Our castle and our wood-bird's call-these, these WHEN YOU BUY A

hast thou forgot? pebbles near the mill-stream's fall?—"
"Nay, nay," spake she, "I know them all,
But thy face, I know not." "Child, child, thou art that self I had, thou

shalt not go!" I cried.
"Ah, no," she said, "for I am glad, whilst thou

art strange and old and sad;

Mine is the green world wide!"That little maid (Myself) alone sped through sweet April's light, Into a world of pristine sown with Spring's na-And never hint of night. And I?-Face from the sun's red flame that

And I?—Face from the smote white April's spears
I lay and dreamed; nor called her name that
I lay and she went • • God knows there No sound, save that of tears. . . . -Virginia Woodward Cloud.

# After the Horse Show



The carnival and horse show rush being over we can from now on devote our entire attention to the trade of Indianapolis. Our store was crowded all last week and our business was simply phenomenal, almost cleaning us out of everything.

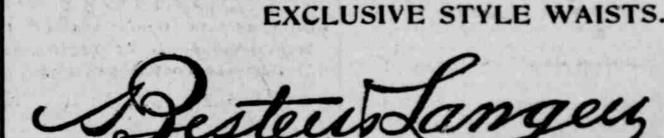
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